Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1674] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

Custom-House Sales.

Philadelphia, January 13, 1798.

ON Monday, the 29th of January, 1798, at 12 o'clock, will be sold by public auction, at the Custom-House, in pursuance of the laws in that case made and provided, the following articles of merchandize, having been stored more than nine months and not claimed by the owners or consignees thereof; which articles may be viewed during the space of three days antecedent to the day of sale, between the hours of nine and two o'clock.

FCP Two cases, containing Woollen Hats
M P C One case, containing Books and Pamphlets
R P Three casks, containing Girth Web
(DU) One cask, containing Spades and Shovels
W P Four casks, containing Garden Seeds, Peas and Beans
IS One keg of Red Lead,
<> WC One crate of Earthen Ware
BTM Two do. do.
WL One do. and two cases containing Images and ornaments for building
[No mark] Two Hampers of Bottled Porter
B N P Eight Hampers of Empty Bottles
WB One cask of Bottled Porter
Tho's Stephens One bundle, containing pieces of Music
Mr. Scott. One box containing old Pamphlets
Mr. Ansley. One box of Pamphlets
WA Three pipes Madeira Wine
W L P One box of Pewter Lamps
B One box containing Brushes
G. Bolland. One cask containing a cheese and some oatmeal
yR One crate of Earthen Ware
R. 14. One crate of Earthen Ware.

Jan. 13 dt29

THE SUBSCRIBER

INTENDING to leave this country in the course of the summer for Europe (if he compleats the settlement of his affairs by that time) and where it is probable he may reside as a merchant—requests every man who has any demands against him to come forward therewith, in order that a final settlement may take place

GEORGE MEADE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

On FRIDAY, the 30th of March next, at his dwelling house in Chesnut-street, four doors above Tenth-street,

All his houshold and kitchen

Furniture Plate, &c. &c. and which may be viewed every day for three days before the sale, from ten o'clock in the morning till one o'clock, and from three o'clock in the afternoon till night.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE SALE,

And if not sold by Saturday, 27th January, then to be set up, and positively sold, at *PUBLIC VENDUE*, at the Merchants' Coffee-house, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

The Subscriber's House, No. 78,

in Walnut-street, two doors below Fourth-street; is now occupied by Dr. Stevens for one year from 4th November last, at the rent of 400l. per annum; it was rented at the time of the late fever, or it would have brought, I think, more. The two Stables in Walnut-street will be let up separately or together; the largest one now rents for 55l. the smallest for 45l. per annum, and they are arched and laid in mortar and two inch plank, and the cellar will hold about 100 pipes of wine, which I was once offered 60l. per annum for. A large Store in Fourth-street, 33 feet front by 50 feet deep, a good yard and necessary belonging to it; on this store is a ground rent of 11 dolls. 75 cents per ann. this building is rented to the public for eighteen months at 250l. per annum, and the rent was paid down; it might have been rented at the same price for three years, but I declined it least it might hurt the sale. A lot in Fourth street, 20 feet front by 50 feet deep, on which is a ground rent of 6 dollars per annum; it has the privilege of a three feet alley adjoining the lot.

Should it make any difference to the purchaser, Mr. MEADE will endeavor to prevail on Dr. Stevens to give possession sooner, if he can with convenience.

PAYMENTS.

Approved notes and indorsers at 6, 9, 12 and 18 months; the deed to be lodged with Wm. Tilghman, Esq. till the notes are paid: On the house, Edward Stiles, Esq. has a mortgage for 1630l. On the stables, Mr. Samuel Williams for 300l. These sums may lay as long as the purchaser pleases, paying the interest regularly.

For further particulars, apply to William Tilghman, Esq. or to the subscriber, Chesnut, four doors above Tenth-street.

GEORGE MEADE.

FOR SALE—the following

Tracts and Lots of Land,

Of an excellent quality.

No. 1. Four hundred and thirty acres of excellent Land, on the waters of Back creek, Frederick county, Virginia, on the great road leading to South branch, about ten miles from Winchester; one hundred acres of which is rich bottom; a fine stream running through it, with several springs; the trees in the bottom are chiefly sugar maple, black walnut, hicory and locust; there is a log dwelling and out houses, some meadow made, and about forty acres of upland cleared; on this tract there is a good mill seat, where an under-shot mill might be erected.

No. 2. Two hundred and fifty acres, about two miles from Woodstock; part of this tract is in cultivation, is finely timbered, and a good quantity of meadow may be made.

No. 3. Two thousand five hundred acres on the waters of Hewes' river, Harrison county, state of Virginia.

No. 4. Four hundred acres, in Bald eagle township, Northumberland county, state of Pennsylvania.

No. 5. An half acre lot in the town of Richmond, Virginia.

ALSO, AT PRIVATE SALE,

The following tracts of Land.

60,000 acres	of land in Washington county	State of
174,000	do. Montgomery	Georgia
31,023	do. Orangebugh district	State of
142,386	do. Charleston	So. Car.
40,000	do. on the Alleghany river	State of
54,000	do. Westmoreland county	Penn.
41,900	do. Wythe, Washington, and Grayson counties	State of Virginia
20,000	do. in Bedford county.	

All which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and but very little money will be required, the remainder may lay upon credit for 1, 2, 3, or 4 years, security being had upon the lands.

January 13. dt27th

FOR SALE,

Several fonts of Types—half worn.

Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would answer the purpose of a country printer as well as new.

Enquire of the Printer. nov. 30.

Public Sale of Real Estates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-house in Second-street, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following

ESTATES.

No. 1. A two story brick House, with 2 two story frame Buildings, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; also, a vacant Lot of 40 feet square, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This interest has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is situated in Christian-street, between Front and Second streets, the second house from Mr. Caleb Ash's.

No. 2. A three story brick House, situate at the north east corner of Chesnut streets, being 14 feet on Second-street, and 20 feet on Chesnut-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the best stands for the sale of dry goods in this city.

No. 3. A handsome well finished three story brick House, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, situate in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, No. 40. This house is built and finished in the modern style, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole. There is a cistern of rain water in the yard; and the house is at present let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.

No. 4. A three story brick House, situate in Plumb-street, between Second and Third street, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at present occupied by Robert Kenny.

No. 5. A three story brick House, on the bank side of Front-street, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water-street, where it is five story. It is 20 feet front and 48 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.

The conditions of Sale are, one quarter cash, one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1798. 3awt15F

To be sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

The Subscriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the same having been lost. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and

a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 talks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

Chocolate and Mustard,

of a superior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; shelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Lisbon Wine, suitable for exportation or home consumption.

The highest price given for Mustard-Seed.

Also for sale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fustians, Shawls, &c, for sale by

JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, south Front-street.

nov. 27. m.&th.t.1J.

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 29th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Paterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15. §

MUSIC.

J. L. LENZ,

Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, from whom he received a very liberal encouragement since his residence in this city, and respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that, in consequence of the request of some of his friends, he has opened a Musical School at his house in Spruce Street No 174, where he will teach on the Piano forte, Violin &c. &c.—He deems it unnecessary to enlarge upon the advantages the learner will derive from an institution of this kind; he will only say, that attention and zeal are much excited in an assembly, where numbers are in pursuit of the same object. His arrangement is such, that an interference of the the different sexes will be avoided. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who cannot make it convenient to attend at his school, he will wait upon at their houses.——Applications will be thankfully received at his house, where his terms and further particulars may be known.

Dec. 7. *1weod

NOTICE.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified, that the subscriber intends to apply for a renewal of the undermentioned lost certificates of Stock in the Bank of the United States—He forwarded them under cover of a letter addressed to John Ansley, of London, by the ship Bacchus, capt. George, which left this port in June last for London. But that ship having been captured on her passage and sent to France, the above letter and inclosures have failed in their destination.

Three certificates, viz.

Nos. 26325, 26326, 26327, each for four shares, dated January 1st. 1797, and issued in the name of Henry Grace, of Tottenham Highcross, Great Britain.

ZACCHEUS COLLINS.

Philadelphia, november 8. 2aw6w

For Freight or Charter,

To any Port in Europe,

THE SLOOP

STORK,

ONE hundred and forty-one tons burthen—Staunch and well built, and sails fast.—For terms apply to

Joseph Anthony & Co.

January 17 §1w

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Gingkams. and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the

ship DIANA, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown
Venetian Red
Purple Brown
Patent white
White lead
Red lead } PAINTS
Coleothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Savannah,

TO SAIL THE FIRST OPENING,

The fast sailing ship

SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBEN, Master,

NOW lying the first wharf below Market Street—has handsome accommodations for passengers—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to

N. & J. Frazer,

No. 95, South Front Street.

Who have on hand, and for Sale,

Prime Rice, in whole and half tierces, Georgia and Carolina Indigo, Molasses in hhds, Teneriffe wine, &c. &c

December 27 3tawtf.

For Charleston,

THE SHIP

VENUS,

Lying at the wharf of Messrs. Perotts.

SHE will take Freight on very low terms, and sail the first opening.——Apply to the master on board, or to

Jos. Anthony & Co.

December 18 §

For Amsterdam,

The Ship

FARMER,

JOHN M'COLLOM, Master;

WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes

november 24. §

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE BRIGANTINE

SUKEY,

WILLIAM WHITTEN, Master.

A strong good vessel, about two hundred tons, to sail with all convenient speed, a great part of her cargo engaged—now lying at Willing and Francis's wharf. For freight or passage, apply to the captain, or

JOHN SKYRIN,

Landenberger's wharf.

Who wants to Charter,

A VESSEL of about three hundred tons.

nov 18. §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1400 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP

Sally Butler,

Captain CHISHOLM,

A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers—Sails on the 20th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to dispose of,

A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

november 18. §

The Subscriber

INFORMS those whom it may interest or concern, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have appointed *Monday, the twenty sixth day of February next*, to hear him and his Creditors, at the Court-house in this city, on the subject of his petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Law—and that their attendance is desired.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16. eot26thF

TO BE SOLD,

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceased, and possession given immediately, a valuable property in Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets, consisting of the house, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a stable, and other improvements.—The house is 20 feet front, and contains ten good aparments. The lot is of the same breadth as the house and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled cistern, both with pumps in goop repair. The stable stands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horses and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central position and the advantages it possesses with respect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any person wishing to possess an eligible property in Philadelphia,

For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of

ROBERT HEYSHAM, or FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, } Acting Executors.

January 11 §

W. HAYD

Delineator of Drawing—from London.

(Where he has studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science)

INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition.—Terms, as usual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewise, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous to those that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.

A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 9. §2w

FOR SALE,

By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.

No. 8, Chesnut-street,

One hundred and eighty bales

BENGAL GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenahs	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. §

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLAM FLEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, No. 25, So. Third-street. } *Administr'r.*

January 4. dtf

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL presents his most respectful compliments to his former employers and the citizens in general, and returns his most grateful thanks, for the very bountiful encouragemeut he has expetienced for these twenty-five years past, takes this opportunity of informing them, that his school is now open, at his

Elegant Ball Room,

in South Fourth-Street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets. To begin at 10 in the morning for young ladies, and 6 in the evening for young gentlemen.

Dec. 8. 2awtf.

Employment for the Poor.

FLAX FOR SPINNING,

To be given out every second, fourth, and sixth day morning, between the hours of 10 and 12—back of no. 52, south Fifth street, above Spruce-street. eod2w

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread

Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.

All which may be had on reasonable terms,

Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 26 mth6m

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,

From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, No. 11, Walnut Street.

Bonrdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do. }

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

TO LET,

A front Parlour, suitable for

an Office; a Room, furnished or unfurnished; and a large Cellar, which will serve either for storage or a bottling cellar. Enquire at no. 24, South Fifth-street.

Boarding and Lording to be had—Enquire as above. Jan 6.—*3t

War-Office of the United States,

January the 1st, 1798.

WHEREAS frauds have been practised, in obtaining Warrants for Bounty Lands, due to the Officers and Soldiers of the late Continental Army, by the production of forged instruments. To check in future such impositions, it has been thought adviseable; that all persons, having claims for bounty lands, whether in their own right, as legal representative, or by virtue of any instrument or deed of transfer, be required to forward their respective claims to the War Office, on or before the first day of January 1799 in order that such claims may be duly examined, adjusted and determined upon.

To substantiate such claims, a strict observance of the rules heretofore issued from the War Office will be indispensable; and in addition to what is required by the said rules, the certificate of the acknowledgement of a Deed or Power of Attorney, must also set forth the place of residence and occupation of the claimant or person making such acknowledgment; and when the proof of personal knowledge is by a witness or witnesses, their place or places of residence must be set forth in like manner.

JAMES M'HENRY, Sec'y of War.

Jan. 7. d6w

DOCTOR RUSH'S

Literary, Moral, and Philosophical ESSAYS.

(One Volume, Octavo.)

This Day is Published,

By Thomas & Samuel F. Bradford,

No. 8, South Front Street,

(Price two Dollars,)

Essays. Literary, Moral and Philosophical,

By B. [illegible], M. D.

And Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, and Chemical Practice, in the University of Pennsylvania.

In the Press,

And speedily will be published,

PERRIN's

Elements of French Conversation.

January 16 3teod

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. co1m nov. 16.

To Cabinet Makers, Joiners, &c.

Cavanagh & Hearn,

Pine-street, near the New-Market,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hope, by their unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of their favors. The Partnership between them and Joseph B. Barry, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Cavanagh and Hearn have just received a quantity of St. Domingo and Honduras Mahogony, which they intend to sell on very reasonable termss for cash. Orders from the country most punctually executed. Vineers of all kinds cut as usual.

Jan. 15. 2aw4w

☞ The owners of the Brigantine Mercury, William Uron, master, captured by a Spanish privateer and sold at Ceuta in last December, may receive interesting information respecting her, by applying to the Department of State.

*** The Printers in the sea-port towns of the United States will render a service to the concerned, by inserting the above in their newspapers. Jan. 3.

FOR SALE,

By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55, the corner of Chesnut and Front streets,

A large quantity of Clocks and

Watches. *Also*, a general assortment of Tools, Files and Materials, consisting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour brass pinions and forge work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glasses, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, stand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

*** Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. f&tutf

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

FOR SALE, AT

WM. YOUNG's *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives.

December 20 §

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements.

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chesnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 15. d6ot

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WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. II.

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.

144th Day's Drawing—Nov. 18.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
41		9370		25399		36221	
299		508		29212	x	829	x
413	x	12237		422		864	
945		750		699		37203	x
1025		12480		27258		38591	
063		497	x	511		33036	
124	x	625		619	x	088	25
185		13530		671	x	377	
205		562		849	x	506	
663	x	721	x	28335		781	
956		832	x	344		40014	
2480		14446		29058		283	x
542		15291	x	683		562	
842		414	x	852	x	778	25
3647		809		924		925	
687		16736		30061		990	
4133		17717	x	375	x	41604	x
168		723		497		42657	
318		18193	20	898		43374	x
505	x	19174	20	31105		485	x
613		411		282	x	730	
887		20220		685		809	x
926	20	908		798		44070	x
5073		957		866		232	x
635		21131		32255		248	
731		268		409		334	
960		22127		570		45079	
6050	x	132	x	670		46666	x
250	x	279	20	731		865	
420		686		33424	20	47068	
942		23252	x	674		437	20
7884	x	296	x	34079	x	403	
8671		863		575		601	x
719	x	24413		695		48304	
762		696	x	35096	x	627	x
780		739	x	388		49358	
9135	x	903	x	898	x		
200		938		983			

145th Day's Drawing—Nov. 20.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
2068 x	13208	25330 x	42919 x		
407	227 x	576 x	41557		
718	250 x	743	615		
3176	353	832 x	685		
263	894	26104 x	42073		
439 x	905 x	969	43526		
490	15808 x	30201 x	45452 x		
6785 25	16397 x	838	598		
724	829	31818	943 x		
7072 x	18601	32449 x	46004		
542 x	19584	988	126 x		
8030 x	20127	33265	303		
654	556 x	34081 x	346		
828	671 x	116 x	453		
849	972	330	47404		
919	21251	35820	672 x		
9549 x	22746 x	36054	48108		
10427	949	073	514 x		
667 25	23701	117	780		
891	728	37003	49017 x		
11336 x	24108	901	414		
487 x	247	38719	444		
837 x	493	39431	539		
13137	25181	620	749 x		

Marshal's Sales.

UNITED STATES, } ss.
Pennsylvania District. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ to me directed, by the Hon. Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Custom-house, on Monday, the 29th day of January inst. at 12 o'clock at noon,

1 box of Sugar
2 bags of Coffee
1 barrel,
1 half barrel, and } of Limes
1 tub
2 jars of Honey
26 Pine Apples
2 kegs of Spirits
1 keg of Sugar, and
7 barrels and one half barrel of Sugar

The same having been libelled against, prosecuted and condemned as forfeited, in the said Court—by

WILLIAM NICHOLS, *Marshal.*

Marshal's Office, }
17th January, 1798. } 19—dt29ht

THE SHIP
AMIABLE,
D. C. TILLINGHAST, Master,
For Amsterdam,

CAN take in about 40 tons of goods to complete her cargo. She is intended to sail the first opening — for freight or passage apply to the master on board, at Bright's wharf, or to

Jeremiah Warder.

January 18 3t.

To be Exchanged for
British, German, or India Goods,
IN THE PACKAGE;
A tract of valuable Land
In Lycoming, joining that of the Holland co. and containing 10,000 Acres.
Inquire of the Printer.

Jan. 15.

Just Published,
And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and OARROD, in Philadelphia,
OBSERVATIONS
On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.
To which is annexed,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Hæroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.
BY WILLIAM CURRIE,
Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c. *3m5

Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Company.

January 4, 1798.

At a meeting of the President and Managers, this day, a dividend of 5 dollars per share was declared for the last half year, which will be by them retained, for the payment of the debts of the Company, agreeable to a resolution of the Stockholders the 12th June last.

TENCH FRANCIS, Treasurer
Of the Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Com'py.
January 8 *m&w4w

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Peter Gill, late of the District of Southwark, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers; and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts duly attested to.

JOHN MURPHY,
PETER SCRAVENDYKE, } Executors.
THOMAS FARRELL,

Philad. Jan. 16, 1798. *2aw4w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, *JANUARY* 20.

SCIPIO—No. XII.

It was not my intention to remark on any inconsistencies which might appear to me between Mr. Monroe's narrative since his recall, and his letters written at Paris: There is one, however, I must notice. In his narrative written in 1797 after his recall he has ventured to represent that, "the possession of the treaty enabled the French government to judge for itself upon all the points which it involved; and that the effect was not an equivocal one for there did not appear to be a description of persons not in the interest of the coalesced powers, who did not openly and severely censure it." (page 34) In a following page he has stated that, "the appearance of the treaty excited the general disgust of France against the American government which was now diminished by the opposition which the American people made to the treaty." Already I have cited his letter of 17th August, written soon after the treaty appeared at Paris; and his letter of 20th October, which expressly contradict this representation. If, however, it is to be believed that Mr. Monroe has more truly stated the impressions of France, at the sight of the treaty in his narrative of 1797 than in his letter of 1795, it will follow that he will appear in a more culpable light than I have been disposed to view him. It will prove that he so much longer neglected those friendly explanations which it was his duty to have offered respecting the treaty. From his correspondence it appears that not only after the treaty appeared at Paris, but even after he had received in October 1795 the instructions of the President, he did not solicit an audience of the directory on this subject till the 5th March 1796, a space of fifteen months from the conclusion of the treaty and about seven months after it had been published in Paris, and four months after he had received the copious comments on the treaty, from the Secretary of State, contained in his letter of June, and the answer to Mr. Adet's objections. Nor did Mr. Monroe desire an audience before he had been told by the minister of foreign affairs that, the directory *had made up its mind* how to act concerning the treaty. That he should have been an indifferent spectator to the discontented feelings of France before, and while it was coming to a mature determination, and should, immediately after he was informed that such a determination was taken, request an audience of the directory on the subject; must be admitted to be strong evidence, not only of negligence but of incapacity. Let it be noted that, neither his letter of 22d December 1795, nor that of 26th January 1796, contained a word on the treaty.

In his letter of 16th February 1796, he has informed the Secretary of State, that he had called the day before, on the minister of foreign affairs to represent the distresses of several of his countrymen, but before he was allowed to enter on the subject, his attention was called to the treaty, by the minister of foreign affairs, who observed "*the directory had at length made up its mind, how to act concerning our treaty with England;* that it considered the alliance between us as ceasing to exist, from the moment the treaty was ratified; and had, or should appoint an envoy extra-ordinary, to represent the same to our government, &c. that he should hand to me an official note on this subject, being ordered to do so by the Directory" &c. (page 311) Mr. Monroe further confirmed that as no specific objection was made, he could make no specific reply: That he expressed his astonishment at the measure proposed, inculcated the propriety of candour in discussing the treaty; and intended to demand an audience, for the purpose of diverting France from the measure.

On the 20th of February he wrote that, he had asked and obtained a conference with the minister of foreign affairs, concerning the mission of an envoy to America; that he had remonstrated against the measure, and had declared that he was always ready to enter into explanations relative to the treaty "*when required, and would* do it with pleasure"; to which the minister replied that, France had much cause of complaint against us, *independently of our treaty* with England, but, that by this treaty, ours with them was annihilated; but admitted that the objections to the mission of an Envoy to America, which had been urged, had much force in them, and should be considered. It is added in this letter that he (Mr. Monroe) expected he might be called on for explanations of the treaty, *in which* case he should avail himself in the best manner of the communications he had received from the department of State.

The plan of sending an envoy to America was laid aside and, whether the opposition of Mr. Monroe to this measure was judicious or not, I will not venture to decide. It is probable however, it would not have made things worse with this country than we now find them; and our explanations and arguments would have been as ably urged in Philadelphia as any where else. But if Mr. Monroe had already been guilty of unwarrantable negligence in permitting the directory to make up its mind without any previous discussion, or representation of the treaty in our behalf, this negligence became inexcuseable and fatal, by his subsequent conduct. Instead of telling the minister of foreign affairs, he was ready *when required* by the French republic, to give explanations on this subject; he ought to have sent him immediately, a written communication, embracing every particular which he had heard, or believed might have occasioned any dissatisfaction. Let it be remembered, Mr. Monroe in his letter of the 17th August 1795 had told the President he expected *to hear no complaints, unless in reply to his representations.* With this opinion, if Mr. Monroe believed that France was well satisfied with the United States, it would have been proper to observe silence on the treaty: but if he was acquainted with its discontent, and found it from time to time encreasing, as the documents prove, or as he acknowledges in his narrative; and if he believed the French republic would not express to him any sentiments on that subject, *but in reply to his observations*, he was bound in duty to commence an explanation. If this could not be done verbally, it should have been put in writing which it was not in the power of the French cabinet to prevent. There was no other way for endeavouring to remove the uneasiness of France, but by actually commencing the discussion on his part, and not merely by *declaring his willingness* to enter upon it. This would have been executing the expectations of the executive, whose anxious and unceasing wish to preserve harmony between the two countries had been on all occasions testified to him. If these endeavours had been unsuccessful, though it would have been the source of infinite regret, it would have afforded consolation to reflect, that every thing had been done that was possible to obtain success. He ought not so long to have remained in Paris, a silent witness to the growing discontent of France, without making some exertion to diminish or remove it. All the remedies which the executive could supply, were in his hands, and certainly he ought to have tried their efficacy in due season, and not have deferred their application till the disease had probably become incurable.

It is true that in March Mr. Monroe did demand an audience of the directory, which was granted. That having demanded the audience, he was obliged to open the conference, that the result was that they ordered their minister of foreign affairs to send a note of their complaints to the American minister, which was done soon afterwards, and to which Mr. Monroe returned an answer. But all this was entirely out of season—it was a month after the directory had determined on their course of conduct as they had expressly informed him.

I will not say that any thing that Mr. Monroe could have done, would have diverted France from her present offensive and unjust system. The people of the United States are descendants from the British, and though separate and independent in government, yet speaking the same language, alike in manners, connected by commerce, and professing the christian religion. The French are led to contemplate us as Englishmen, and from their hatred to England, are not sparing of their injuries to us. But surely Mr. Monroe ought to have *used his endeavors*, with vigilance, constancy and sincerity; and he should have used them in due season, and with his utmost ability, to correct the erroneous opinions and to dissipate the unfavorable prejudices which the treaty might have excited. From the executive he had in due time received the fullest directions, and had been not only reminded how to regulate his future conduct, but had been reproved for some instances of his misconduct, so early as the 23d November, 1795. The secretary of state wrote him a short letter of which the following is an extract. "I write now merely to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters numbered 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21. You will see an answer to the last has been anticipated by a long letter from me dated in September, on the subject of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain. *By that letter you will understand, that the ideas you have detailed, are quite foreign to the views of the government of the United States*"— (page 319) Even this did not stimulate him to action, but it was reserved for the minister of foreing affairs to rouse him from his lethargy, by telling him positively that France had at length made up its mind how to act concerning the British treaty. After this period it might have have been foreseen that his representations would be unavailing; and so they were. The proper season had passed by, unimproved, and it was never to be recalled. The discontent of France was grown to maturity, and what might have been only a transient prejudice, was become a fixed opinion.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, January 18.

Debate on providing the means of Foreign intercourse.

The house having resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on this bill, Mr. DENT in the chair, the following bill was read:

Sec 1. Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States, shall be, and he hereby is authorized to draw from the Treasury of the United States, a sum not exceeding annually to be paid out of the monies arising from the duties on imports and tonnage, for the support of such persons as he shall commission to serve the United States in foreign parts, and for the expense incident to the business in which they may be employed; *Provided*, That exclusive of an outfit, which shall in no case exceed the amount of one year's full salary to the minister plenipotentiary or charge des affaires to whom the same may be allowed, the President shall not allow to any minister a greater sum than per annum, as a compensation for all his personal services and expenses; nor a greater sum for the same, than four thousand five hundred dollars per annum to a charge des affaires; nor a greater sum for the same, than one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars per annum to the secretary of any minister.

Sec. 2. That in all cases, where any sum or sums of money have issued, or shall hereafter issue, from the Treasury, for the purposes of intercourse or treaty, with foreign nations, in pursuance of any law, the President shall be, and he is hereby authorized to cause the same to be duly settled annually with the accounting officers of the Treasury, in manner following, that is to say; by causing the same to be accounted for, specifically, in all instances, wherein the expenditure thereof may, in his judgment, be made public; and by making a certificate or certificates of the amount of such expenditures, as he may think it advisable not to specify; and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum or the sums therein expressed to have been expended.

Sec. 3. That for defraying the expences of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, there be further appropriated, in addition to the aforesaid sum of dollars.

Sec. 4. That the act passed on the first day of July, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, intitled, "An act "providing the means of intercourse between "the United States and foreign nations." and the act past on the ninth of February, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, intitled "An "act to continue in force for a limited time, "and amend the act, intitled "An act pro- "viding the means of intercourse between "the United States and foreign nations," shall be, and they hereby are repealed.

Sec. 5. That this act shall be and remain in force for and during the term of two years and from thence until the end of the next session of Congress thereafter, and no longer.

Mr. NICHOLAS enquired with what sums the blanks in the bill were to be filled.

Mr. HARPER said he proposed to fill the first with 40,000 dollars, and the last with 28,650.

Mr. NICHOLAS observed that the subject of foreign intercourse having again come before the house by the last law being about to expire, he thought it a good time to bring it back to the ground on which it stood previous to its being extended in the year 1796. It was absolutely necessary to take a view of this subject, and to prevent the increase of expence under this head, for a variety of reasons. He believed that the benefits derived from government did not depend so much upon their form, as upon the manner in which they were executed. He believed there was a tendency in all governments constituted like ours, to an union and consolidation of its different parts, so as to destroy all the benefits intended to be produced from its division. The most convincing proofs might be adduced to shew that it might be so abused as to become the most burdensome and oppressive government on earth. If, for instance, an union could be formed between the executive and a majority of both branches of the legislature, so that they came to act uniformly in one course, where would then be the check upon the measures of government? It would be in a feeble minority only, consisting of persons whose characters were not sufficiently known in this extensive country, to give them any chance of attracting public notice to the operations of government. It was, therefore, particularly necessary to guard against the encrease of executive patronage; because the number of representatives in that department of government was small, in proportion to their constituents; and their power of gaining influence was great, in proportion to the smallness of their number. It was, therefore, necessary to attend to the patronage entrusted to this branch of the government, as he was sorry to say that he believed that patronage had been made use of to influence the public mind in a particular direction; as it was a fact very evident that no man could be admitted into the offices of the government of this country, unless he made a sacrifice of all political opinion to executive infallibility.

There was another reason for adopting the change which he proposed. Our public agents abroad were mostly chosen from the legislature itself; and it was worthy of serious consideration, that the most attractive offices which government had to bestow, were filled with legislative characters.

Mr. N. said his own opinion with respect to foreign diplomatic intercourse was, that we ought to have none. We should be better without any sort of political intercourse with foreign nations, and he should wish commerce to be left to seek its own markets. He did not wish, however, to set up his opinion as a standard in this business; all he desired was to bring it back to its original establishment. In order to effect this he proposed to strike out the word *plenipotentiary*, in the 10th line, and insert "to the French republic or Great-Britain," and to make such other alterations in the section as to make it accord with this idea.

On former occasions it had been asserted, that this house had no right to act in any manner which did not concur with the views of the executive, with respect to our diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations. On examining the constitution, he was satisfied that it was not consonant to its spirit to say the legislature had not power over this subject. The President had the power of choosing foreign ministers, but the constitution did not say he might employ them as he should think fit.—Mr. N. said he had had the curiosity of recurring to the debate when the diplomatic corps was first instituted, and he found his opinion abundantly confirmed by what then took place. He there found it to be the clear understanding of the house, that congress had the power to say there should be such a number of ministers, of this or that description, at such and such a salary. [To confirm this position, Mr. N. read several extracts from the debates on the occasion.] At the time of passing the law, it was thought best to leave the fixing of the salaries to the President, because it might be necessary to give different salaries to the same grade of ministers, at different courts. But as it was seen that the President had never thought it necessary to make any difference in this respect, it was no longer necessary for the house to give up that power to the President. He thought, therefore, it would be proper to fix the salaries at the rate heretofore fixed by the President, to retrench the extraordinary expence of the ministers employed in Spain and Portugal, and to discontinue our minister at Berlin, as soon as he had finished any business upon which he might be employed, and as soon as the information could be conveyed to him. A minister at that court he looked upon as wholly unnecessary. We had little or no connection with that country, and he did not wish any to be created. He thought, therefore, the house ought to say they could not find money to support this expence, as if they did continue it, the same reason which sent a minister there, would send ministers to three or four other courts.—He hoped, therefore, his proposition would be acceded to.

Mr. HARPER supposed it would be remembered by all those gentleman who had attended to the business of Congress for several years past, that the doctrine of the gentleman from Virginia was by no means new. The subject of foreign intercourse was never taken up, without that gentleman or some other who agreed with him sentiment, advancing these opinions; they never failed to speak of the danger to be apprehended from Executive influence from its power to appoint foreign ministers; that foreign intercourse was unnecessary; that our public affairs abroad were not to be attended to, and that commerce ought to be given up, or left to shift for itself. Nor was this a doctrine confined to this country or this age. Whenever a set of gentlemen in any country found their views opposed by the measures of government they became vexed, and attributed the proceedings of those who differed from them in opinion to any motive rather than public good. The desire of Executive favour, or Executive offices was an usual charge, and *it was at this day well understood.* It would also be remembered, that whenever the subject of foreign intercourse had been discussed, though these objections had been constantly made to it, they had been as constantly disregarded by the Congress of the United States. The good sense of the country had weighed these objections in the balance, and declared them wanting; and he trusted the same fate would now meet them as heretofore.

That the house might judge more accurately on this subject, he would advert to the course heretofore taken. But, before he did this, he would observe, that the motion of the gentleman, instead of bringing the business back to the state in which it stood in the year 1790 would be a direct, innovation upon that institution, and, according to his doctrine, the best way of correcting change, would be to introduce it, for the present bill was a copy of the original act, which had been acted upon from the year 1790 to the present time, But, instead of leaving the business as placed by Congress at that time, the gentleman from Virginia, wished it changed. Why was this to be done? Because it was found that the President, after seven years experience, had found no necessity of making any difference in the allowance to Ministers at different courts, and therefore the House ought to make the change. This was reasoning from effects to causes with a witness to it. No contradiction was more palpable. But, it was said, there was danger from the executive influence —danger of legislators being bribed by the hopes or promises of foreign appointment. These objections had been urged on former occasions. When the appropriation was made for a minister to Berlin, the gentleman from Virginia then made a *stand* (as he terms it.) He then told the house the appointment was unnecessary; but, notwithstanding the money was appropriated. The house was not afraid of executive influence. If this appointment had been improper, that was the proper time to have prevented the extension of our foreign intercourse; but, after a full discussion, the extension was deemed proper. What versatility—what foolishness—what childish capriciousness, would it appear, if in a few months after the solemn sanction of the house was given to it, it was to be withdrawn, and that without *any additional light on the subject.* He trusted that the house would not be induced from the unfounded suspicions of any gentleman, thus to act.

In aid of the 40,000 dollars per annum originally granted for this purpose, Mr. H. said, various supplementary appropriations had been made. First, a sum of 20,000 dollars, then a sum of 23,000, and in March last 17,000, and in addition to this, 14,000 for a particular appointment. The house had, therefore, not only deemed it expedient to continue the original act but to make additional appropriations from year to year. He thought the good sense of the country had never been more firmly shewn than on this subject. But now a new course was to be taken, and all former proceedings declared to have been wrong.

But it was said that this country had no need of foreign ministers, and that commerce might be left to itself. He did not believe the house would think so. Did not the United States trade with all the nations of the earth? How, then, were it possible to do without accredited agents to attend to our concerns in foreign countries? Were we to give up our commerce? There were gentlemen, he knew, who would answer, yes. They would tell the house, commerce was a bad thing, and that it rather ought to be outlawed, than protected. But was this the sense of the country? Was it the sense of that house? Would they discard the property of that class of citizens who depended upon it for their support and their wealth? Or would they be ready to forfeit the revenue arising from it? Mr. H. said he had often heard of the dangerous nature of foreign intercourse; but it was the discovery of a few men who believed that every thing which had been done by this government had been radically wrong. He trusted, however, the House would ac-

here to what it had so frequently sanctioned, and that the proposed amendment would not be agreed to.

Mr. ALLEN said, that by the bill before the committee they were brought to consider what provision should be made for the Ministers of the United States abroad.—He wished the gentleman from Virginia had produced facts to the committee which, by being considered, might have been acted upon; and when he had proposed to have ministers plenipotentiary at two courts only, it would have been well if he had shewn why there should be ministers of that description there, and not at other courts, or why we should have any ministers abroad at all; but after listening to him with attention, he had been able to hear nothing from him but general declamation. What he intended for arguments, he thought illy applied to a government like this. He had strongly warned the house against Executive patronage. He spoke of the different departments of government as distinct bodies, having different interests; as if the Executive was forming a patronage against which it was important for them to guard. He tho't language of this kind very improper. He believed it might have a bad effect out of doors, when the people heard of the Executive being thus charged Instead of making these charges, he wished the gentleman had said, "*Come now, and let us reason together.*" This would have been preferable to calling of hard names, to speaking of the lust of dominion, and of patronage; as if one branch of the government was in danger of being swallowed up by the other. The gentleman had declared that republican governments might become more burthensome and corrupt than any other, as if the people of the United States were to be informed this government was progressing towards that point—towards a point which would bear it down! This language struck him the more, as he doubted not it would be faithfully reported. A combination of all the branches of government was spoken of, against which there was no security but in feeble minorities. Did the gentleman mean to insinuate that majorities in republican governments were not to be trusted, but that all virtue was in minorities—the enlightened few, who were to be the guides of the people.

Mr. A. said, the gentleman from Virginia had told the house that executive patronage was exclusively confined to those who came up to the standard of executive infallibility. This assertion was to spread over te United States as a fact. But were any proofs offered to support these charges?—No. Yet these charges would go out to the world, and would tend to weaken the confidence of the people in the government, and they would of course conclude, that such a government ought not to be supported, but demolished. Was there any peculiar propriety, he asked, in introducing language of this kind, at this juncture, when they were every moment in expectation of hearing news that might be very dilagreeable, and require an union of every citizen in the country? Was this a time to say government was not to be trusted? He could have wished, instead of making these charges, the gentleman had reasoned upon the subject, that such measures might hrve been taken, as true wisdom and love of country should have dictated. But when the gentleman spoke of government departing from the principles on which it was instituted, who, that believed this, could respect it? But he had himself, even heard native Americans, who had not been poisoned by any foreign influence whatever, declare that such a government as ours could not stand, that it must be overthrown. He believed that these opinions were produced by such declarations as those they had heard to-day, and such as "*if this law passed, it would not be carried into effect by the courts of the states,*" which was language used on a former occasion.

Mr. A. concluded by saying, the committee were told that our foreign intercourse ought not to be continued. He confessed that this country had reason to wish that foreign intercourse, so far as it related to importing intriguing foreigners, had long ago ceased. He believed there were persons in that house, who thought the government ought to be overset, and that it could not, and ought not to be supported, and who believed that the most effectual way of destroy it was to destroy the confidence of the people in the individuals who administer it. He wished the House to assume the true *American character*.

Mr. NICHOLAS assured the gentleman just sat down, that he might say what he pleased of him, he was at liberty to proclaim him in what character he pleased: it would not affect him in the least. With respect to the charge he brought against him for insinuating without authority, that a preference was given by the Executive to persons professing certain opinions, he did not make the charge without authority. It was the avowed declaration of men who considered themselves as guides of the President that this was the case. He acknowledged it was to be lamented, that, at a time when it might be necessary to join in one common cause, that such sentiments should be declared; but if gentlemen will divide the country into parties, it was a business of their own, and not his. What he said was true.

Mr. GALLATIN believed that there was a number of people in the United States—people otherwise enlightened, and who upon all common subjects, possessed sound understandings, who were fully convinced that there was a faction existing within the United States, and even within the walls of that house who wished to demolish the government; and he further believed that this opinion was supported by such declarations as had been made by the gentleman from Connecticut. He should be sorry that such a belief should be considered as dangerous to the safety of the community. Nor could he consider the determination of the executive to employ only such persons as are of the same political opinions with themselves, as of such a nature as to produce fatal consequences, and that government, on that account, was unworthy of confidence. He believed that such a line of conduct must flow from the present state of parties in America, divided as the people were upon many important occasions. To say, therefore, that the executive employed persons of confouant political opinions to his own, was not to say the government did not deserve confidence.—But if the committee turned their attention to the amendment proposed, it only went to declare that ministers to London and Paris should not have a salary of more than 9,000 dollars a year, and that ministers to other parts of Europe should not have more than 4,500. In support of this amendment, it was said that this was the ground upon which this government first fixed the business of foreign intercourse He believed this statement correct, until the year 1796, there was no minister plenipotentiaries except at Paris and London; at other places there was no higher grade than ministers resident. Hence the committee might be led to argue the propriety of bringing back our foreign political intercourse to what it was before that period. He said foreign *political* intercourse; because he thought the gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. Harper) had blended two subjects together, viz. foreign commercial intercourse and foreign political intercourse. He did not believe it was the opinion of any gentleman in that house that commerce ought to be left to shift for itself, unattended to. He believed it was well understood that our commerce in foreign countries was attended to by our consuls, and not by our ministers plenipotentiary; and consuls would exist, if we had no ministers at all. Therefore, all that gentleman's arguments which tended to shew that the amendment would affect our commercial intercourse had no foundation whatever.

Returning to the question of foreign political intercourse, was it proper to bring it back to what it was eighteen years ago?—And before he proceeded further, he would observe, that though the gentleman from South-Carolina had been tolerably correct in his statement of the business, he was mistaken in one point, in which he would set him right He had stated that the first additional appropriation was 20,000 dollars, but this sum was not appropriated for foreign intercourse, but for defraying the expence of the suits of our merchants in London. On the 1st of January, 1796, there remained a balance of unexpended appropriation for this object of 30,000 dollars. To that day no extraordinary appropriation had been made; the whole allowance was 40,000 dollars a year, which was found to be more than sufficient. On the 28th of May, 1796, an estimate was sent by the President of the United States, stating the sums already expended for foreign intercourse, and that 23,500 dollars were yet wanting, in order to change the establishment which had till that day existed, by sending ministers plenipotentiary to Madrid and Lisbon, instead of ministers resident. This estimate he just stated was received the 28th of May, and the law received the signature of the President on the 1st of June, that it could not have received a very full discussion (being passed just as the session was about to close) and he thought there was good reason for examining the thing again.—appropriation was made in the second session of the 4th congress. In that session the additional appropriation was passed after full discussion. It was made upon an estimate stating 17,900 dollars wanted, and during last session, an appropriation was made for a minister to Berlin of 13,500 dollars.

The committee had been told that it would evince greater versatility, if they were all at once to change what had already been done. But it must be recollected, that when the change in the system was made, it underwent little discussion; and he would venture to say that our business abroad was as well done from the year 1786 to 1796, as it had been done since. As the question was whether a larger or smaller sum of money should be appropriated, he would call upon gentlemen in favour of the larger sum to shew what benefit was derived from Madrid and Lisbon by the change; what necessity there was for a minister at Berlin, and what good was to be derived from giving a larger sum than 4,500 dollars. The gentleman from Connecticut had said, why send a minister plenipotentiary to London or Paris, any more than the other courts? This was done at first, and the mover, he supposed, wished not to innovate upon the law as originally passed.

But as they were told it was improper, upon this floor, to say any thing about patronage, and that all arguments of that kind are well understood, and are by no means novel in their nature; that such complaints are made under all forms of government by discontented people out of office. To say that these complaints are well understood, was the same as to say, that the ground upon which they complained was also well understood. It was to acknowledge, that persons who were in the favour of the Executive had some advantages which persons in the other party desired or envied. To admit of one position, was to admit of the other. But, if no particular advantages were to be derived from governmental patronage, then the cause of jealousy, according to this doctrine, must cease.

But it was said it would be weak and foolish to change what had already established in respect to foreign ministers. But had nothing, he asked, taken place, since the house sanctioned the principle, which had a tendency to bring the effects which might be produced by patronage, to a closer view? Had gentlemen forgotten that a member the most active upon that floor, especially upon all financial business, came (if not with a commission in his pocket, at least with a full prospect of it) to support the estimate out of which his salary and outfit were to be paid. He would ask when such a fact was seen to take place, whether it might not be believed, that such an influence as had been spoken of might not exist? Mr. G. wished it not to be supposed that he meant to make a personal attack upon any one; he only meant to infer that persons in such a situation were liable to be improperly influenced. He would not pretend to say that the evil was of great magnitude; he believed not. He believed, upon the whole, our government was in a great degree pure.—Patronage was not very extensive; nor had it any material effect upon the legislature, or any other part of the government; yet, he could suppose our government to be liable to abuse in this way. By the nature of the government, the different powers were divided; the power of giving offices was placed in the Executive—an influence which neither of the other branches possessed, and if too large grants of money were made, it might give to that power an improper weight. Our government, he said, was in its childhood, and if this patronage had any existence, it could not, of course, be as yet alarming; but he desired gentlemen to look at all governments where this power was placed in the executive, and see if the greatest evil of the government was not the excessive influence of that department. Did not this corruption exist in the government which was constituted most similarly to ours, to such a degree, as to have become a part of the system itself, and without which, it is said, the government could not go on? Was it not, therefore, prudent to keep a watchful eye in this respect? He did not, however, speak against the power itself; it was necessary to be placed somewhere. The constitution had fixed it in the Executive. If the same power had been placed in the legislature, he believed they would have been more corrupt than the executive. He thought, therefore, the trust was wisely placed in the executive; and though it was right to keep grants of money within proper bounds, in order to prevent the abuse of power, yet it was proper to grant all that was necessary.

Mr. G. concluded by saying, that if he thought it was proper that our political intercourse should be extended, he should not support the amendment; but as the convention was strong upon his mind, that our foreign political intercourse had, at least, been as expensive as it ought to be; *that it was owing, in a great degree, to our political intercourse with foreign nations that our present critical situation was produced*; that this intercourse produced more evil than good to us, that he wished to bring the business back to the state in which it stood in 1796. If the wisdom of future legislatures shall think proper to abolish the establishment of foreign political intercourse altogether, it must be left to them to decide. He himself thought it would be going too far to do so at present. He believed, situated as we were, it was necessary to have some political intercourse; but he believed it would be best, by degrees, to decline it altogether. In answer to the gentleman from Connecticut with respect to majorities being always right. He said he himself was sometimes in a majority, and sometimes in a minority, and at the time he was speaking, he did not know in which he might be; but it might be, though he were in a minority, and must of course be bound by the majority, that he might be convinced notwithstanding that his opinion had been correct.

(Debate to be continued.)

FRIDAY—JANUARY 19.

Mr. Macon presented a petition from Levy Tyser, a captain in the Georgia line, praying for compensation.—Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. D. Foster reported a bill for the relief of William Alexander, which was twice read and committed for Monday.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, which occupied the whole sitting. Mr. Pinckney opened the debate. He was against the amendment at this time, though in favor, at a proper opportunity, of reducing our diplomatic intercourse. The motion was also opposed by Messrs. N. Smith, Harper and Dana; and supported by Messrs. Livingston and Gallatin. The committee rose, without taking a question, and obtained leave to sit again. The debate will be given in our next.—Adjourned to Monday.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *JANUARY* 20.

MARRIED—At the Friends meeting, Trenton, N. J. the 3d inst. Mr. JOHN PANCOAST, to Miss NANCY ABBOT, both of New-Jersey.

On Wednesday last as the southern stage was crossing Gunpowder creek, the ice gave way, by which accident Mr. William Compton, of Arch-street, was thrown into the water, and so suddenly carried under the ice, by the force of the current, that the attempts of his fellow travellers to save his life unhappily failed of success.

A society is on foot for the important and laudable purpose of *investigating the causes of the late mortality in this city*. The subscription book is at Mr. Ormrod's book-store, Chesnut-street, No. 40.

THEATRICAL COMMUNICATION.

MRS. MERRY'S *ISABELLA.*

THE interesting and affecting tragedy of Isabella is not surpassed by any extant, in unity and propriety of plot and action—in elegance and sublimity of language, it is rivalled only by the productions of Shakspeare. The whole weight and interest of the play, as the name imports, rests on the character of Isabella; and a more arduous and difficult one is not to be found in the whole range of the drama. The great applause with which Mrs. Whitlock had performed this part, led to the general idea that it was her *forte*. But whatever merit may be allowed to that lady in characters marked, like Lady Macbeth, &c. by the awful and sublime, in the tender and pathetic, as Juliet, Monimia, Belvidera, Calista, and we may add, too, Isabella, Mrs. Merry yields the palm to no actress living. Her performance of last evening was pathetic in the highest degree: She saltened the mind to eager and anxious attention, from first to last; and cold must have been that heart which could remain unmoved amidst so exquisite a representation of woes so severe. We are inclined to think that this will be estimated amongst the first of her characters, by those who form their opinion less from the impression of simple excellence than from a due consideration of the genius, ability and exertion requisite to form the excellence.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Philadelphia, January 16, 1797.

Six Per Cent.	16/9 to 10d
Three per Cent.	10/4 5d
Deferred 6 per Cent.	13/9 od.
BANK United States,	22 per cent.
——— Pennsylvania,	23 per cent.
——— North America,	45 per cent.
Insurance Co. Pennsylvania,	5 to 6 per cent.
———N. A. shares	40 per cent.

The Eastern mail had not arrived when this paper went to press.

LEARNING and JACOBINISM.

Amidst the rapid progress of their terrible arms and still more terrible principles, the modern Goths have found in the various seminaries of learning, which previous to their inroads illuminated Europe, the most insurmountable obstacles to their views: Hence the annihilation of those institutions, as their arms have progressed. The celebrated university of Pavia early fell before them: That of Louvain it appears has just experienced the same fate. An empire founded on dullness and ignorance must needs be at odds with genius, learning, and improvement in every form; and they have accordingly been persecuted with a zeal proportioned to the character and principles of jacobinism. The faithful *elèves* of the original school, have strenuously imitated in this country her worthy example. But as ignorance does not here prevail so generally as to prepare the public for their poisonous and unqualified potions of equality and fraternity, their labours have not been attended with the same destructive success. The colleges and their professors, with the great body of the American clergy, still retain their just rank in the public esteem, though they have been the continual objects of the most rancorous and determined malignity—and have been unremittingly assailed by all the infernal arts of the whole hell of jacobinism. The University of Louvain, (says the Barbarian who recites the story of its abolition) was the principal asylum of fanaticism, and of those principles which were most opposite to the new regime! *Fanaticism*, in Sanculottish language, means religion. The *new regime* describes the principles of modern *liberty, equality* and *fraternity*. What higher eulogium could he have passed. He informs us that the destroyers did not lay waste the library, garden, &c. as we might have supposed. The Gothicism of their dispositions would have led them to burn up the library, like Omar of old, their worthy predecessor, and root up the garden—but avarice is a propensity which restrains that of destruction; and the sale and dispersion of these valuables, will create new means of mischief. From the fate of learning in those countries which have fallen under the dominions of the French, may we learn to foster our own institutions with a jealous and unceasing care, as the most formidable and effectual barrier against principles calculated and designed to root up all the foundations of society. Let this barrier be once broken down and

"The hour quick hastens when, on equal feet,
Exalted virtue and low vice shall meet;
When envy, faction, indolence, shall rage
In one wild tempest thro' the troubled age;
When human dignity shall meet its doom,
Devotion perish, reason, worth, a tomb
In the rude waste of ignorance shall find
And *vice* equality shall curse mankind.
Then shall no pedant priest with learned pride
Point out the sacred volume for our guide,
No more the civil law or moral page,
The mind shall fetter or the soul encage;
But file on file the pile of arts shall raise,
And the vast alcove of creation blaze."

Yesterday arrived from the Isle of France, the brig Rose, capt. Meany, by whom we were favoured with the following:

Messrs. Claypoole,

I SAILED from the Isle of France the 16th of September; touched at St. Denis and St. Paul's (two ports on the Isle of Bourbon) and arrived here in 79 days. A list of vessels left at the Isle of France, with the few remarks I send you, is all the intelligence I could obtain.

Yours, &c.
JOHN MEANY.

January 19, 1798.

List of Vessels left at Port N. West, Isle of France, October 18th, 1797.

Arrived, August 22, ship Belisarius, Crowneshield, Salem, from Madras; September 4th, brig Pomona, Moreton, Philadelphia, in 123 days; 6th, ship Elizabeth, Skinner, New-York, from Bourdeaux, 119; 16th, ship Ceres, Hodge, Philadelphia, from Bourdeax, 120; 25th, Greyhound, Bennett, Charleston; October 1st, Betsey, Smith, Baltimore, 150; 8th, Harmony, Pennistion, Philadelphia, from Bourdeaux, 153; 9th, Sea-Flower, Colman, Philadelphia.

September 6th, the ship Elizabeth, Henry Skinner commander, of N. York, from Bourdeaux, for Tranquebar, put into the Isle of France for water, repairs, &c. 119 days from the Cordovan; was boarded off Cape Ortegal, by the British frigate Hebe, off Madeira, by the British frigate Romulus.

October 8th, the sea-Flower, John Colman, of Philadelphia, from Pondicherry, for the Cape of Good Hope and America, put into the Isle of France, having sprung a leak on the passage—no material damage.

October 3d, arrived the French letter of marque Hirondelle, Captain Cochon, from Bourdeax. On the 1st September, on Lagullus Bank, fell in with the American ship Governor Bowdoin, of Boston, Daniel Oliver master, from Batavia; took out of her Mr. Folger, the chief officer, and 8 seamen; put on board an officer and 13 men, with orders to proceed for the Isle of France, touching at the Isle of Bourbon, at which place the said ship had not arrived on the 26th October.

Capt. Oliver left at Batavia, the 13th of July, the following vessels:

Polly, Delano, Boston
Olive Branch, Lambert, Salem
Four Sisters, Rea, Beverly
Eliza, Hodges, Salem
Concord, Thompson, Philadelphia
Minerva, Loring, Boston

Oct. 9, an embargo was put upon all ships in the Isle of France bound to India, to continue until the 22d. Same day arrived the French corvette Brule Geule, from Tranquebar; spoke in lat. 10, 00. S. ship Betsey of Salem, Orne, from Calcutta.

About 8 days ago fell in with a Danish brig, water logged, with her mainmast gone, from Barcelona for New-York, loaded with brandy and nuts—three hours after, spoke the schooner Nancy of Philadelphia, Wilson from Georgetown, Savannah, out 62 days and bound for Philadelphia, short of water and provision, consigned to Samuel Allen—Capt. Wilson spoke the brig Betsey of Salem, N. Phippen, from Leith for New-York out 72 days, supplied him with some rice and potatoes, and took from the Betsey a part of the crew of the ship Commerce from Grenada bound for Boston which capt. Phippen had taken from the wreck of the said ship on the 6th of December, in lat. 35, 4, N. long. 66, 34, W. Also the sloop Rambler of Philadelphia, from Washington, out 21 days, short of provisions. January 12 took from the wreck of the Danish brig Sophia from Barcelona for New-York, Michael Sars, master and the crew of the said brig, ten in number, which on the 11th sprung a leak and was obliged to cut away the mainmast. Had been on the coast 12 weeks.

The corvette brought in a very valuable prize, one of the company's ships from Bengal.

The American ships were embargoed several days, in consequence of war being reported by a Danish vessel.

General Bowles, the Cherokee chief, had stopped at the Isle of France, from Manilla to Spain, where he was sent by the Spanish government. Several Rhode-Island vessels were in Mosambique channel procuring slaves.

BOSTON, January 11.

By a letter dated on Sunday last, from Capt. Magee, of the ship Grand Turk, lately stranded at Portland, we learn that most of her tears, nankeens, and other goods betwixt decks, had been discharged, although in great confusion, and that it was expected part of the goods in the lower hold would be got out. The ship lay on her beam ends one side entirely under water on the rising tide; the sea regularly ebbing and flowing into her;—and that great loss must accrue to the concerned, from this unfortunate event.

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, For Sale, corner of Second and Pine streets.

December 26. eotf

NEW-THEATRE.

ON SATURDAY EVENING,
JANUARY 20,
Will be presented the celebrated Comedy of
The JEW.
To which will be added,
THE CRITIC;
Or, A Tragedy Rehearsed.

For Londonderry,

The Brig
SUKEY,
William Whitten, master.
A staunch good vessel, has the greater part of her cargo on board, and will sail as soon as the navigation permits. If speedy application is made, a few casks will be taken on freight; for which, and passage, apply to the Captain, at Cuthbert's wharf, or the subscribers.

John Skyrin,
Laudenberger's wharf, or
George Dobson,
No. 25 South 3d Street.

A Gardner wanted.

A person well acquainted with gardening, and who would occasionally attend market, may hear of a place by applying at the 12 mile stone, on the Bristol road, or No. 109, Arch-street, Philadelphia. A single man would be prefered.

Jan. 20. 2awtf

Princeton—*New-Jersey.*

To be Sold,

THAT neat and convenient House in which the late Mrs. Ann Witherspoon, now Mrs. Ann Walker, lived; together with all the appurtenances. The house is two stories high, of frame work, and painted. There are are four rooms and an entry on the lower floor, and five rooms on the second floor. The cellars are dry, and the garret spacious—The back yard is paved with stones. In it are a well of excellent water, an oven, a smoke house, and house for ashes—and behind it a carriage house; hay loft, granary, and convenient stables, with four stalls for horses, and four for neat cattle. The lot is 60 feet wide upon the street, and 254 feet deep, somewhat more than one half of which is made into a kitchen garden of an excellent soil.

For terms, which will be made very reasonable, apply to the reverend

Samuel S. Smith.

January 19 2aw4w

FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS,
And all disorders of the Breast and Lungs,
Church's Cough Drops
Is a medicine unequalled by any other in the world.

CERTIFICATE.

"I hereby certify, that I have been cured of a most severe Cough, Cold, and violent pain in my breast, by taking only a few doses of Dr. CHURCH's Cough Drops. CHARLES BEVANS,"
Sail Maker, Spruce street wharf, Philadelphia.

From a London Paper.
To Dr. CHURCH.

SIR,

Having been recently restored from the brink of the grave, by your invaluable medicine, I think it my duty to make this public acknowledgment of the same, for the benefit of others afflicted with a similar complaint. I had been afflicted with a most dreadful asthma for about twenty-three years. I never for years got any rest, my cough was so troublesome in the night; and used to discharge an almost incredible quantity of glutinous matter from my lungs; and my breath was so exceeding short that I could not walk across my room. Providentially hearing of your Cough Drops, I took them; and, through taking them alone, I am now, blessed be God! restored to perfect health. My case is well known to the members of the Ebenezer Chapel, in Lincoln's-Inn-Field, of which I am also a member; and any of them will gladly satisfy any inquiry concerning the truth of what I say. I am, Sir, your grateful servant,

NATHANIEL LANGWORTHY,
No. 8, Smith's-court, Great Windmill street,
Hay-market.

Witness,
N. LANGWORTHY, jun. No. 40,
Pultney street, Golden-square.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS

Are prepared and sold (only) by the inventor and sole proprietor, Dr. James Church, at his Medicine Store, No. 1 South Third-street, next the Market, Philadelphia; and by appointment, at New-York, by Messrs. Staples and Co. 169 Pearl-street, and Miss Wedman, 112 William-street.

Dr. Church may be consulted every day, at his office, 158 South Front-street, Philadelphia.

January 9. 3aw3w

All Persons

Having any demands against the Estate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, on or before the first day of January next ensuing and those who are indebted to said estate are solicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.

nov. 29 1797

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1 3awtf

A person well acquainted with

the theory and practice of book-keeping, who has been many years engaged in business for himself and others, would be glad to be employed, either as an agent or factor; or in posting books; stating unsettled accounts; or in executing any other kind of writing, in French or English.

A note addressed to J. A. and left at this office, will be punctually attended to.

november 30. 3awtf

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PROPOSALS

FOR

CARRYING THE PUBLIC MAILS

on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office until the 14th day of February next inclusive.

PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

1. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newcastle, Cantwell's bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford, Coughs, Dagsborough, Trap, Snowhill, Horntown and Accomac court house to Northampton court house three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house on Thursday, Saturday and Monday at 7½ P M. *Returning.* Leave Northampton court house every Friday, Monday and Wednesday at 2 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 7 1-2 P M.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house on Friday, Monday and Wednesday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Northampton court house every Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 7 P M,

VIRGINIA.

2. From Northampton court house to Norfolk three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Northampton court house every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in twenty four hours.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Northampton court house every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in 24 hours.

PENNSYLVANIA & MARYLAND.

3. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newport, Christiana, Middletown, Warwick and Georgetown cross roads to Chesterstown three times a week.

May 1 to November 1. Leave Philadelphia every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday by 9 P M, and arrive at Chestertown the next days by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 9 P M, and arrive at Philadelphia the next days by 8 P M.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Philadelphia every Monday and Friday by 9 A M, and arrive at Chestertown on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday and Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M.

MARYLAND.

4. From Chestertown by Centerville, Easton, Newmarket, Vienna, Salisbury, Snowhill and Princess Ann to Salisbury once a week.

Receive the mail at Chestertown every Wednesday at 7 A M, arrive at Easton by 4 P M. Leave Easton on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Snowhill on Friday by 1 P M, and at Princess Ann by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Princess Ann on Saturday by 10 A M, arrive at Easton the next day or Monday by 6 P M Leave Easton on Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Chestertown same day by 4 P M.

5. From Harford by Bel-Air to the Black horse once a week.

Leave Harford every Tuesday by 10 A M, and arrive at Black horse by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Black horse on Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Harford the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND and VIRGINIA.

6. From Baltimore by Blackhorse to Yorktown Pa. once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 4 P M, arrive at Blackhorse on Saturday by 10 A M, and arrive at Yorktown by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Yorktown every Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore on Friday noon.

7. From Yorktown by Hanover, Petersburg, Taneyton and Fredericktown to Leesburg once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Monday at 8 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Leesburg on Wednesday by 2 P M. *Returning*—Leave Leesburg every Friday at noon, and arrive at Yorktown by 6 P M on Sunday.

8. From Yorktown by Abbotstown, Gettisburg, Fairfield, Elizabethtown, Williamsport, Martinsburg, Winchester, Stevensburg and Strasburg to Woodstock once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Sunday by noon, arrive at Martinsburg on Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Martinsburg on Tuesday noon and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Woodstock on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 11 A M, and arrive at Yorktown on Sunday by 11 A M.

9. From Pittsburg by Cannonsburg, Washington, West Liberty and Wheeling to the mouth of Fishing creek once a week (contract for one year only.)

Leave Pittsburg every Friday at 9 A M, and arrive at Fishing creek on Sunday at 9 A M. *Returning*—Leave Fishing creek on Wednesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Pittsburg on Friday at 8 A M.

10. From Washington by Brownsville and Union to Morgantown once a week.

Leave Union every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Washington by 6 P M. Leave Washington on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Morgantown on Sunday at 6 P M. Leave Morgantown on Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Union by 3 P M.

11. From Baltimore by Fredericktown, Elizabethtown, Greencastle and Chambersburg to Shippensburg once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 11 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Saturday by 10 A M, at Elizabethtown in the evening, and at Shippensburg on Monday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Shippensburg every Tuesday at 9 A M, arrive at Elizabeth town at 8 P M, at Fredericktown on Wednesday noon, and at Baltimore on Thursday by 5 P M.

MARYLAND.

12. From Elizabethtown by Hancock and Oldtown to Cumberland once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Elizabethtown on Monday by 8 A M. *Returning*—Leave Elizabethtown every Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Cumberland on Tuesday by 6 P M.

13. From Baltimore to Annapolis once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 5 P M. *Returning*—Leave Annapolis every Tuesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 5 P M.

14. From Baltimore by Annapolis, Queen Anns, Upper Marlborough, Piscataway, Porttobacco, Allensfresh, Newport and Chaptico to Leonardtown once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday at 10 A M, arrive at Annapolis at 5 P M. Leave Annapolis on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon, arrive at Piscataway by 6 P M, & arrive at Leonardtown every Monday forenoon by 90'clock. *Returning*—Leave Leonardtown every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Piscataway on Tuesday by 6 P M arrive at Upper Marlborough on Wednesday by 11 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P M. Leave Annapolis on Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 3 P M.

15. From Annapolis by Lower Marlborough, Huntington and Calvert court house to St. Leonards once a week

Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 9 A M, and arrive at St. Leonards on Monday by 3 P M. *Returning*—Leave St. Leonards every Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Annapolis the next Saturday by 6 A M.

16. From Bladensburg by Upper Marlborough, Nottingham, Lower Marlborough, Acquasco, Bennedict and Charlottehall to Chaptico once a week.

Leave Bladensburg every Saturday at 9 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon and at Lower Marlboroughon Monday by 5 P M, & at Chaptico by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chaptico every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Bladensburg on Saturday at 6 A M.

17. From Georgetown by Montgomery court house to Fredericktown once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fredericktown every Thursday by 5 A M, and arrive at Georgetown by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA.

18. From Woodstock by Newmarket, Rockingham court house, Staunton, Lexington and Fincastle to Big Lick once a week.

Leave Woodstock every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Staunton on Friday at 1 P M. Leave Staunton every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Big Lick on Sunday by 1 P M, arrive at Staunton every Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Staunton by 12 o'clock (noon) and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 5 P M.

19. From Big Lick by Montgomery court house and Wythe court house to Abingdon once a week.

Leave Big Lick every Sunday at 1 P M, arrive at Wythe court house on Tuesday by 2 P M, and at Abingdon on Wednesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Wythe court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M.

TENNESSEE.

20. From Abingdon, Vir. by Jonesborough Greenville, Moffat's store and Jefferson court house to Knoxville once a week.

Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Moffats store on Saturday by 8 A M. Leave Moffats by 9 A M, and arrive at Knoxville on Sunday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Knoxville every Sunday by 2 P M, arrive at Moffats on Monday by 3 P M. Leave Moffats on Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Abingdon on Wednesday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

21. From Winchester by Romney to Moorfields once a week.

Leave Winchester every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Moorfield on Friday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Moorfield every Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at Winchester on Sunday by 6 P M.

22. From Alexandria by Centerville, Leesburg and Shepherdstown to Martinsburg once a week.

Leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 9 A M, and arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Martinsburg every Friday by noon & arrive at Alexandria on Monday by 7 A M.

23. From Fredericksburg by Port Royal, Laytons, Tappahannock, Urbanna and Glouceſter court house to Yorktown once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 6 A M, arrive at Tappahannock on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Tappahannock at noon and arrive at Yorktown on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Yorktown every Saturday at 1 P M, arrive at Tappahannock the next Monday noon and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 5 P M.

24. From Tappahannock by Richmond court house, Westmoreland court house, Kinsale, Farnham church and Northumberland court house to Lancaster court house once a week.

Leave Tappahannock every Thursday noon and arrive at Lancaster court house on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Lancaster court house every Saturday by 1 P M. and arrive at Tappahannock on Monday by 11 A M.

25. From Fredericksburg by Culpeper court house & Orange c. h. to Charlottesville once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Charlottesville on Saturday at 8 P M, and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 6 A M.

26. From Richmond by Goochland court-house Columbia and Charlottesville to Staunton once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 1 P M, arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Charlottesville by noon and arrive at Staunton on Friday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Staunton on Saturday by 6 A M, arrive at Charlottesville by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

27. From Staunton by Bath court-house and Sweet Springs to Greenbrier court-house once a week.

Leave Staunton every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Greenbrier court-house on Tuesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Greenbrier court-house every Monday by 9 A M, and arrive at Staunton on Thursday by 8 P M.

28. From Charlottesvile by Warren, Warminster, New-Market, Amherst court house, Cabellsburg, and Maddison to Lynchburg once a week.

Leave Charlottesville every Thursday at 1 P M. and arrive at Lynchburg on Saturday at 6 P M. Returning—Leave Lynchburg every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 10 A M.

29. From Richmond by Hanovertown, Ayletts and Todds to Tappahannock once a week or if carried in stages as often as they shall run.

Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 5 A M, arrive at Todds at 3 P M, and at Tappahannock on Thursday at 11 A M. Returning—Leave Tappahannock on Monday at 1 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Tuesday by 5 P M.

30. From Richmond by Hopkins's, Powhatan court house, Cumberland court house, Prince Edward court house and Lynchburg to New-London, once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 8 A M, arrive at Prince Edward on Wednesday at 6 P M, and arrive at Lynchburg on Friday at 8 A M, and at New-London by 10 A M. Returning—Leave New-London every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Lynchburg by 5 P M, arrive at Prince Edward on Saturday by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Monday by 4 P M.

31. From New-London by Liberty to Fincastle once a week.

Leave New London every Friday at 1 P M, and arrive at Fincastle on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fincastle on Monday at 5 A M, and arrive at New London on Tuesday noon.

32. From Liberty by Rocky Mount to Martinville once in two weeks.

Leave Liberty every other Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Martinville on Sunday by 6 P M. Leave Martinville on Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Liberty on Tuesday by 6 P M.

33. From Prince Edward court house by Charlotte court house to Halifax court house once a week.

Leave Prince Edward court house every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Halifax court house on Friday at 10 A M. Returning—Leave Halifax court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Prince Edward court house on Saturday by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA and NORTH-CAROLINA.

34. From Halifax court-house by Halifax old town, Carters, Martinville, Patrick court-house, Upper Saura, Germantown and Bethania to Salem once in two weeks.

Leave Halifax court-house every other Friday at 2, P M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Salem every other Tuesday at 6, A M, and arrive at Halifax court-house on Friday by 10, A M.

35. From Harris's by Hickes's ford to Halifax twice a week.

Leave Harris's every Wednesday and Saturday by 5, A M. and arrive at Halifax by 6, P M. Returning—leave Halifax every Thursday and Sunday by 6, A M, and arrive at Harris's by 7, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

36. From Smithfield by Southampton court-house to Hickes's ford once a week.

Leave Hicks's ford every other Friday by 2, P M, and arrive at Smithfield on Saturday by 5. P M.—Returning—Leave Smithfield every other Sunday by 5, A M, and arrive at Hicks's ford on Monday by 2, P M.

37. From Goldsons by Geesbridge, St. Tammany's, Mecklenberg and Lunenburg court-houses and Edmunds store to Goldson's once a week.

Leave Goldson's every Wednesday at 10, A M, and return the next Saturday by 2, P M, waiting at each Post-Office 2 hours after delivery of the mail.

VIRGINIA & NORTH-CAROLINA.

38. From Suffolk by Edenton, Plymouth and Washington to Newbern, once a week Leave Suffolk every Monday at noon, arrive at Edenton on Tuesday at 1, P M, at Plymouth, on Wednesday by 6, A M, at Washington by 6, P M, and at Newbern on Thursday by 5, P M. Returning—Leave Newbern every Friday by 6, A M, arrive at Washington by 5, P M. Arrive at Plymouth on Saturday by 4 P M, at Edenton on Sunday by 9, A M, and at Suffolk on Monday by 9, A M.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

39. From Edenton by Hertford, Nixonton, Elizabeth city, and Jonesburg to Indian-town, once a week.

Leave Edenton every Wednesday by 1, P M, and arrive at Indian-town on Thursday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Indiantown every Tuesday by 5, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday at 11, A M.

40. From Halifax by Northampton court-house, Princeton, Murfreesborough, Winton and Windsor to Edenton, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday by 3, P M, leave Edenton on Wednesday by 6, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Saturday by 11, A M

41. From Halifax by Scotland, Hogton, Williamston and Daily's to Plymouth, once a week. Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Plymouth on Wednesday by 10, A M. Returning—Leave Plymouth on Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

42. From Halifax by Tarboro' and Greenville to Washington once a week

Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Washington on Wednesday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Washington every Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

43. From Halifax by Warrenton, Williamsborough, Oxford, Hillsborough, Martinville, Salem, Lexington, Salisbury and Statesville to Charlotte and from Charlotte by Cabarras court-house to Salisbury, and from thence by the same route to Halifax, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, arrive at Warrenton by 7, P M, arrive at Hillsborough on Wednesday at 4, P M, at Salem on Friday by 5, P M, at Salisbury on Saturday at 4, P M, and at Charlotte on Monday by 6, A M. Returning—leave Charlotte on Monday at 10, A M, arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 10, A M, arrive at Salem on Wednesday at 9, A M, at Hillsborough on Friday by 9, A M, at Warrenton on Saturday at 7, P M, and at Halifax on Monday at 6, A M.

44. From Hillsborough by Mount Tirzah, Person court-house, Leasburg, Caswell court-house and Rockingham court-house to Germantown once in two weeks.

Leave Hillsborough every other Thursday at 6, A M, and arrive at Germantown on Saturday at 4, P. M. Leave Germantown every other Sunday at 6, A, M, and arrive at Hillsborough on Tuesday at 4, P M.

45. From Salem by Bethania, Huntsville, Rochford, Wilkes, Morganton and Rutherfordton to Spartanburg in S. C once in two weeks.

Leave Salem every other Saturday at 5 A M, and arrive at Spartanburg on Wednesday at 5 P M. Leave Spartanburg every other Thursday at 7 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday at 6 P M.

46. From Louisburg by Nash court-house to Tarborough once a week.

Leave Tarborough every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Louisburg by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Louisburg every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Tarborough by 6 P M.

47. From Raleigh by Smithfield, Waynesborough, and Kingston to Newbern, once in two weeks.

Leave Raleigh every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newbern the next Friday by 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Newbern every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Raleigh on Monday by 6 P M.

48. From Raleigh by Chapel hill to Hillsborough, and from Hillsborough by Chapel hill and Chatham court-house to Raleigh, once a week. To wait two hours at Chatham court-house.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Hillsborough by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Hillsborough every Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Raleigh on Thursday by 10 A M.

49. From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, Bellefort and Springfield to Wilmington, and from Wilmington by S. Washington, Sarecto and Sampson court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Thursday at 10 A. M. *Returning*—Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 4 A M, and arrive at Fayetteville on Sunday by 5 P M.

50. From Fayetteville by Alfordton and Randolph court-house to Salisbury, and from Salisbury by Montgomery court-house, Anson court-house and Richmond court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 9 A M, Leave Salisbury every Tuesday noon and arrive at Fayetteville on Friday by 6 P M.

51. From Newbern by Trenton and Richland to Wilmington once a week.

Leave Newbern every Friday at 10 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Sunday by 6 P. M. Leave Wilmington every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Newbern on Thursday by 6 P M.

SOUTH & NORTH-CAROLINA.

52. From Camden by Lancaster court-house, Charlotte and Lincolnton to Statesville, once in two weeks.

Leave Camden every other Monday at 6 A M, arrive at Statesville on Thursday by 6 P M Leave Statesville every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Camden on Monday by 6 P M.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

53. From Columbia by Winnsborough, Chester court-house, Pinckneyville, Spartanburg and Greenville court-house to Pickensville, and from Pickensville by Laurens court-house and Newbury court-house to Columbia, once a week: waiting one hour at each post-office on the route.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 9 A M, arrive at Spartanburg every Wednesday by 3 P M, arrive at Pickensville on Thursday at 4 P M, arrive at Laurens court-house on Friday at 4 P M, and at Columbia on Sunday by 6 P M.

54. From Columbia by Orangeburg to Charleston, once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 10 A M. and arrive at Charleston on Thursday at 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Charleston every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Columbia on Sunday at noon.

SOUTH-CAROLINA & GEORGIA.

55. From Edgefield court-house by Cambridge, Abbeville court-house, Pendleton court-house, Hattonsford, Franklin court-house, Elberton and Petersburg to Washington, and from Washington by Petersburg and Cambridge to Edgefield court-house, once a week.

Leave Edgefield court-house every Friday by 8 A M, arrive at Pendleton court-house on Sunday by 9 A M arrive at Franklin court-house by 7 P M, at Petersburg on Tuesday by 10 A M, and at Washington by 5 P M. Leave Washington every Wednesday at 6 A M, at Cambridge on Thursday by 10 A M, and at Edgefield court-house by 7 P M.

56. From Augusta by Washington, Greensburg and Lexington to Georgetown, once a week.

Leave Augusta every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Washington on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Georgetown on Thursday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Georgetown every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Augusta by noon on Monday.

57. From Gardens Corner to Beaufort once a week. Leave Beaufort every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Gardens Corner by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Gardens Corner every Thursday at 5 A M, and arrive at Beaufort by 10 A M.

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the Mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the Contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending Mail, whereby the Mails destined for such depending Mail, lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as Letters are to be sent in the Mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices in gross by the year, and not by the mile. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July and October, in drafts on the post offices on the route and in bank notes.

Note 7. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next, and continue for four years, until the 31st day of March inclusive, in the year 1802.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post-Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Philadelphia, December 18, 1797.

tuth&st14thF

Tin Plates,

FOR SALE BY
SIMON WALKER,
Pine, near Fifth street.
December 28. 1w

JUST RECEIVED,
(via New-York)
AND NOW OPENING, BY
GEORGE DOBSON,
No. 25, south Third street,
An extensive and general assortment of
HABERDASHERY, viz.

Best London mixt Pins	Galloons and Ferrets
Common do. do.	Worsted Bindings, assorted colours
Makenzie's super, patent white chapel Needles	Imperial, diaper, and Thread Tapes
Nuns Thread no. 6 to 40, regularly assorted	White Edgings
Lisle do. no. 130 to 500, regularly assorted	Black and coloured Chinese Ribbands
Coloured do.	Sattin and figured do.
Black sewing Silks	Black Velvet, 1-4 to 12d
Coloured do. and Twist	Velvet & pelon Sattins
Silk and cotton Wires	French Cambrick
Do. do. Ribbands	Scotch do.
Shirt Moulds and Wires	Plain gilt and plated
Black brush Feathers	Buttons

And a compleat assortment of Goods, suitable to the present and approaching season, at reduced prices Dec. 6. dtf

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
167, Arch-street.
TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.
HARPER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for sale, a few of his new invented, and much admired side board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent swell, sonopahant and French harp stop, which for sensibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, simplicity and durability of construction, the superiority of which he flatters himself, a single trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inspection, of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on reasonable terms for CASH. Instruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.

november 18. 2aw2mo.

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have also for Sale,

Lisbon
Teneriffe
Sherry, and
Port Wines,
} In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks.

Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.
10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

Samuel Pleasants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-street,

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

FOR SALE,

By the SUBSCRIBER, at his Store, No. 75, South Water-street,

A general assortment of China Ware

Black and coloured Sattins
Do. do. Lutestrings
Do. do. Handkerchiefs
Do. do. sewing Silks
Imperial and Hyson Teas
Long and short Nankeens
Quick Silver, in tubs
Holland Gin, in pipes
Assorted Glass Ware, in cases
White and brown Havanna Sugars, in boxes
Molasses, in hogsheads
St. Croix Rum and Sugar, in do.
London particular Madeira Wine
Sherry and Malaga Wines, in quarter casks
Red, yellow and pale Barks, in chests
Logwood, &c. &c.

nov. 7.—tu&f4w *JOSEPH SIMS.*

Fresh Raisins.

A Small cargo, just arrived, and now landing at Chesnut street wharf, from the sloop Yarico, capt. Haskell, consisting of Kegs, Boxes and Jars. A few Jars of excellent Grapes, and sacks of soft shelled Almonds.——Apply to the Master on board, or to

Jos. Anthony & Co.
December 19 §5t

Alphabetical List of Duties,

Payable by law on all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into the United States—latest edition, to be sold by JOHN ORMROD, no. 41, Chesnut street. Dec. 16—d

This Day is Published,

BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Ric, and the other Booksellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents.

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,

By John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

City Commissioner's Office,

January, 12th, 1797.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the said Commissioners, for cleansing the streets, &c.

District No. 1.—From the north side of Vine street to the south side of Mulberry-street; to be under the superintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the south side of Mulberry street, to the south side of Chesnut street to be under the superintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the south side of Chesnut street to the north side of Spruce street, to be under the superintendance of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of Spruce street, to the south side of Cedar street, to be under the superintendance of Hugh Roberts. mwfim

The Subscriber,

Informs those to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inspection since December 1796 are balanced to the 31st ult. and will during the present month remain open at his Counting-house in Chesnut Street for their further investigation and scrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1st 1798.

Just received a Fresh Supply:

English Grammar,

The second edition, with improvements,

ADAPTED to the different classes of learners; with an appendix, containing rules and observations for assisting the more advanced students to write with perspicuity and accuracy,

BY LINDLEY MURRAY.

"This is a publication of much merit, and fully answers the professions in the Title. The appendix contains some of the best rules for writing elegantly, and with propriety, that we recollect to have seen."

Monthly Review, July 1796.

"This Grammar is, on many accounts entitled to commendatory notice, its materials have been carefully and judiciously selected; its arrangement is distinct and well adapted to the purpose of instruction and its expression is simple, perspicuous and accurate, &c."

See the character at large in the Analytical Review, July 1796.

English Exercises,

Adapted to the Grammar lately published by Lindley Murray, consisting of exemplification of the parts of speech, instances of false orthography, violations of the rules of syntax, defects in punctuation, and violations of the rules respecting perspicuity and accuracy, designed for the benefit of private learners, as well as for the use of schools.

"We have been much pleased with the perusal of these Exercises. They occupy with distinguished excellence a most important place in the science of the English language; and as such, we can warmly recommend them to the Teachers of Schools, as well as to all those who are desirous of attaining correctness and precision in their native tongue."

Monthly Review, July 1797.

The above Books are for sale at JOSEPH & JAMES CRUKSHANKS book store, No. 87, Market street.
January 11. 3taw2w.

60 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th of December, 1797, a Negro Man, about 22 years old, by the name of Cato, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, middling well proportioned; he has a very coarse voice, his fore teeth stand very far apart; there were one or two with him—I cannot rightly describe the cloaths he took with him, for he took two or three suits; he had on when he went away, a pair of kersey trowsers, a half worn drab coloured coat, a half worn wool hat; he took with him four very good shirts—I expect he has made for Philadelphia or the Jerseys. Whosoever takes up said negro and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by me, JOHN MOORE,
Living in Still Pond, Kent county, Maryland.
January 2. *6t2aw

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.
Oct. 17. eotf

Valuable Books,

Just received by the FAIR AMERICAN from London, and now opening and selling by
J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut Street.

CATALOGUES

Of the newly imported books may be had gratis. These added to O's usual stock, form an extensive and elegant collection of ancient and modern literature, and comprise books in sundry languages and on various subjects.

This Day is Published,

By J. ORMROD, (Price 75 cents, handsomely bound and lettered, and embellished with an elegant frontispiece and seventy three cuts.)

The Looking Glass for the Mind,
OR,
The JUVENILE FRIEND;

Being a valuable collection of interesting and miscellaneous incidents, calculated to exhibit to young minds the happy effects of youthful innocence and filial affection—In prose and verse. Designed to improve and amuse the rising generation.

In the Press, and will be speedily published,

Dr. DARWIN'S
Plan of Female Education.

Subscriptions for this incomparable work will be thankfully received by the printer. The book will contain about three hundred pages, will be printed with a new type on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers neatly bound, lettered and embellished with an elegant frontispiece, for one dollar.
January 3. 3t.

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,
Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of
"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr YOUNG.
August 25.